A SWELLING TIDE.

Continued from First Page.

nothing about it. But the silent vote on Janany 20 will be tremendous."

Mr. Sigrist's headquarters at the clubhouse of the Yorkville Republican Club, Lexington-ave, and Ninety-third-st., was througed last night. with visitors and Republican workers. Edward Dubois, the Republican leader of the XXVth Assembly District, said to a Tribune reporter: "All we ask in this campaign is that the Repub-Assembly District, said to a Tribune reporter:
"All we ask in this campaign is that the Republicans take the trouble to come out and vote. The Democrats are all right. They always vote, and we have enough of them with the Republican voters to elect Mr. Sigrist by a handsome majority. There is no question about it. I am in receipt every day of letters from Democrats who say they are going to vote the Republican ticket for the first time in their lives, simply to smash the Wilson bill, which has taken away their means of earning a living. We got a letter only yesterday from one of the most influential master workmen in the city, and one who is at the head of a great labor organization, announcing his intention, and that of most of the members of his organization, of supporting Mr. Sigrist. If their names were made public the Tammany heelers would immediately set to work to persecute them and take away what little work is left to them. For this reason all names are kept from publication. But one fact is assured—if the Republicans poil their full party vote the battle is won."

At a regular meeting of the Coachmen's Union No. 2, held at Washington Hall on January 17, the nomination of L. E. Quigg for Congress was indorsed. E. B. Bell is the president of this organization and T. W. Lewis is the secretary.

This is the list of meetings and speakers in the XIVth Congress District for to-night: Hamilton Republican Club, No. 211 West One-hundred-and-thirtleth-st., L. E. Quigg and General George A. Sheridan: Harlem Republican Club, No. 145 West

XIVth Congress District for to higher Hamman Republican Club, No. 211 West One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st., L. E. Quigg and General George A. Sheridan; Hariem Republican Club, No. 145 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., Roswell G. Horr and L. E. Quigg; Naylor's Academy, No. 265 East Seventy-sixth-st., Mahlon Chance, Edward S. Wallace and L. E. Quigg; Fleig's Hall, One-hundred-and-sixty-seventh-st. and Tenth-ave., General George A. Sheridan, Roswell G. Horr and L. E. Quigg.

The following meetings will be held in the XVth Congress District this evening: Harlem Republican Club, Harlem; speakers, Mr. Sigrist, Mr. Quigg and others. Union Hall Second-ave., between Eighty-second and Eighty-third sts, Lucian Knapp and Colonel Charles H. Denison; Kohring's Hall, southeast corner of One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st. and Second-ave., William S. Lawton, Julius M. Mayer and others.

FOR THE ENROLMENT OF REPUBLICANS. COMMITTEE OF THIRTY MAKES ARRANGEMENTS TO ACCOMPLISH IT UNDER ITS PLAN OF REORGANIZATION-WHAT WAS DONE

AT THE MEETING. The Republican Committee of Thirty held a meeting yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and arranged for the enrolment of the Republicans of New-York under the plan of reorganization adopted by the old Republican County Committee on last Saturday evening. Cornelius N. Bliss presided, and on motion of George Bliss the following committees on motion of George Biles the following committees on finance and enrolment were appointed: Fi-nance-General Horace Porter, Charles S. Smith, William Strauss, Colonel W. L. Strong, Joseph H. Choate, Jesse Seligman, Daniel G. Rollins, Colo-nel S. V. R. Cruger, General Samuel Thomas, Gen-eral C. H. T. Collis, Edward Lauterbach, George J. Seabury and Charles A. Flammer, with C. N. Biles, Ernest Hall and General Daniel Butterfield, ex-cattlets

Elliss, Ernest Hall and General Daniel Butterfield, ex-officio.

Enrolment-Elihu Root, William Brookfield, George Bilss, General Anson G. McCook, Horace Russell, Hiram Merritt, Edwin Elnstein, James S. Lehmaier, Edward Mitchell, John Sabine Smith, Meyer S. Isaacs, James A. Blanchard, George W. Lyon and Lispenard Stewart, with the three officers of the Committee of Thirty ex-officle members. George Bilss offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon Republicans who are willing to serve as enrolling officers to send their names and addresses to George W. Lyon, at No. 1 East Thirty-minth-st., and to furnish the names of others competent to act in that capacity.

Edwin Einstein moved the appointment of a committee of five to prepare an address to Republicans, setting forth the purposes of the new system and asking contributions to aid the committee of effecting a reorganization. The motion prevailed, and Edwin Einstein, George Bilss, Edward Mitchell, D. G. Rollins and General Butterfield were selected.

The members of the Committee on Enrolment

relected.

The members of the Committee on Enrolment were authorized to procure suitable quarters and to employ such clerical help as they may need. William Brookfield was elected chairman of this

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETS COLONEL S. V. R. CRUGER CHOSEN TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN-THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE HALL WELL FILLED WITH PARTY WORKERS.

The Republican County Committee, chosen at the primaries held in December, under the old order of things, which is to be abolished after the Committee of Thirty gets its plan of re-enrolment into operation and another General Committee is chosen, met at the Grand Opera House Hall, Eighth-ave. and Twenty-third-st., last evening. Few changes in membership were apparent, as most of the members of the old County Committee were return The hall was well filled, and there were present, among others, William Brookfield, chairman of th Republican State Committee; ex-Justice Jacob M. Patterson, Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, John Reisen weber, Ferdinand Eidman, Cornelius Van Cott, John Sabine Smith, James W. Hawes, Frederick S. Gibbs George W. Wanmaker, William Henkle, C. N. Bovee, jr., General Michael Kerwin, H. B. Wilson, R. M. Hillis, Charles H. Murray, John Simpson, John Collins, M. H. Healey, Robert A. Greacen, William Leary, John Little, Columbus O. Johnson, J. W. Jacobus, Alexander H. Reid, Henry Grasse, John H. Gunner, William H. Bellamy, George Hil-Mard. Herman Cantor, P. H. McDonald, T. L.

liard, Herman Cantor, P. H. McDonald, T. L. Hamilton, Alexander Caldwell, E. M. Morgan, Henry C. Botty, Abraham Gruber, R. J. Lewis, C. H. T. Collis, James A. Blanchard, James S. Lehmaier, Benno Loewy, L. L. Van Allen, J. C. O'Conor, W. M. K. Olcott, Richard Gordon, Edward Dubois and George J. Seabury.

The meeting was called to order by the president of the old committee, John Sabine Smith, who presided while Secretary Bellamy read the lists of delegates returned as elected, according to the credentals submitted from each Assembly District.

When Mr. Bellamy had finished reading the names, Charles H. Murray, of the IIId Assembly District, addressed the chair and pronounced a glowing eulosy upon the record of Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, of the Xith Assembly District, and his services to the Republican party, and ended by nominating him for temporary crearman of the committee. The proposition was received with boisterous applause and Colonel Cruger was elected by acclamation, the rules being suspended for the purpose. President Smith appointed Jacob M. Patterson and Wilsiam Brookfield, to escort the new chairman to the platform.

More cheers greeted the Colonel when he as-

dent Smith appointed Jacob M. Patterson and Waljam Brookfield, to escort the new chairman to the
platform.

More cheers greeted the Colonel when he assumed the functions of chairman, which he did in
a brief speech, saving that his election was a
great surprise to him, and so unexpected that he
had not prepared any address. He thanked the
committee for the office which, he said, he would
not fill long, as the new system had been approved
by the County Committee.

"I hope," he added, "that every member will do
his full share to make it successful."

William H. Bellamy, of the XIXth District, and
Edward H. Healey, of the lst, were elected on motion of John Reisenweber, temporary secretaries.
Secretary Bellamy announced that he had received
notices of three contests. They came from the
XXVIIth, the XXVIIIth, and the IXth districts.
H. B. Wilson, of the XXVIIIth, objected to receiving the notice from the opponents of General Kerwin in his district on the ground that they had
not been filed within the constitutional time. But
Chairman Cruger refused to sustain his objection.
On motion of William Leary, of the XVIth, the
three contests were referred to the Committee
on Contests, when the same shall be appointed.

ANTI-MACHINE REPUBLICAN MEETING. The Anti-Machine Republicans of the Vth Assembly District have brought about an effective organization in the short time of three weeks, hav organization in the short time of three weeks, having over 600 names on the membership rolls. With only three hours' notice more than two-thirds of the captains of the forty election districts met at No. 80 Willett-st, last night John Stlebling presided and Thomas Groves was secretary. August Buerman, Charles Buerman and Emanuel Lengerman made brief remarks, predicting the success of the new movement and scoring the district leader, John Simpson. A vote was passed thanking John E. Milholland for his efforts in securing the appointment of the organization's leader, John Stiebling, as State auction agent. Resolutions were passed denouncing the machine plan of enrolment and calling upon all good Republicans to Join the new movement.

and calling upon all good Republicans to Join the new movement.

A meeting of the Anti-Machine Republicans of the XVth Assembly District was held last evening at Centennial Hall, No. 290 West Thirty-third-st., and John E. Milholiand, Dr. A. L. Houghton, Frank Farrell and John J. Mædackin made addresses in favor of a pure party organization. Various leaders came in for censure. John Lane was the chairman and John McKenna was secretary of the meeting. Resolutions were passed protesting against the action of the Committee of Thirty, and expressing the determination that the organization would refuse to co-operate with it. It was also resolved to carry out the principles of the Anti-Machine Republicans. The action of the Republican County Committee in refusing to recognize representation by proxy was condemned, and the County Committee was also censured for shutting off debate.

East Liverpool, Ohio, Jan. 18.-Managers of several potteries announced a new scale of wages to-day. On yellow ware it is an immediate reduction of 10 per cent, with an additional 19 per cent withheld pending the passage of the Wilson bill. Old wages will be restored if the bill is not passed. On white ware the cut will be 10 per cent in all branches except decorating, and day wages with 20 per cent held back. The men have taken no action yet. Fultonville, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The Mohawk Valley Lumber Company has shut down its extensive works, owing to a lack of orders. On yellow ware it is an immediate reduction of 10

RESULTS OF TARIFF UNCERTAINTY.

HEIRS RAISE OBJECTIONS.

B. OGDEN ESTATE.

CERTAIN OF THE NEPHEWS AND NIECES DE-CLARE THAT THE PROPERTY HAS NOT BEEN RIGHTLY ADMINISTERED AND THAT THE

WIDOW HAS TOO MUCH POWER AS EXECUTRIX.

"There is going to be a big scrap about this Ogden estate before we have finished with it." This is what William Parker Butler, a lawyer, of No. 59 Wall-st., said yesterday when asked as to his course in the case of the reinstatement of objections on the part of certain of the Ogden heirs These objections raised by certain of the nieces and nephews of the dead millionaire, William B. Ogden, come after a compromise which was generally supposed to be satisfactory to all parties had been effected.

Mr Ogden, who was the first Mayor of Chicago, died here in 1877, leaving an estate of some \$10,-000,000. This consisted of property in both New-York and Illinois. The bulk of it, amounting to the income of thirty-one fortieths of the entire estate, was left to the wife, Marianno A. Ogden, and certain nephews and nieces; the income on the rest was to be devoted to charities, as the executors and trustees should decide.

On the ground that this charity clause was void under the laws of this State, because it gave to the executors and trustees too much power, certain of the heirs attacked the will. But it was finally settled satisfactorily, as was supposed, to Howland, of Yale; George G. De Witt, of Columfinally settled satisfactorily, as was supposed, to all concerned. Four of the nephews and nieces, however, for whom William Parker Butler is the attorney, have brought suit to reinstate a long list of objections made to matters of administration of the estate, on the ground that the executors failed | was nearly 10 o'clock when Mr. Joline called the to pay over to the plaintiffs the proceeds of cermeeting to order. Referring to the late football er tain lapsed legacies. The principal one is the lapsed legacy of Miss Anna Butler, a niece of William

legacy of Miss Anna Butler, a niece of William B. Ogden, who died before Mr. Ogden, but whose share of the estate was to be one-twentieth part of the whole.

The ruling in such cases, the plaintiffs say, has been hitherto to distribute such a legacy among the nephews and nieces. But in this case the widow declares that as some of the legacy comes from Illinois land, and as, under the laws of Illinois, the widow is entitled to one-half of the estate, she should have over half of the legacy which comes from Illinois. But as the widow in this case is the executor, and mas already twice made distributions under decrees of the courts—and offer after litigation—to persons other than herself, this claim on her part is considered extraordinary by the plaintiffs.

The multifarious administrative matters which

claim on her part is considered extraordinary by
the plaintiffs.

The multifarious administrative matters which
were objected to last July were settled, as was
supposed, on the basis that both the objectors
and the widow should withdraw their claim. This
was done, but the executors refused even then to
distribute the Anna Butler share, unless the heirs
should take it subject to such claims as the widow
should take it subject to such claims as the widow
should subsequently make. This the parties interested refused to accede to, as they want an immediate
settlement. So they moved to reinstate the objections, and Judge Fitzgerald gave his decision
Wednesday to allow them to do so. The case will
now go on before the referee, Robert E. Deyo, who
will determine to-day all questions raised by the
objectors.

will determine to-day all questions raises objectors.

Mr. Butler said he should move for an adjournment of the case, on the ground that the Surragate, having decided the case only yesterday, had not had time to prepare himself. The attorney for the heirs, outside of those represented by Mr. Butler, is ex-Judge Howland, while the firm of Williams & Asheioy represent the estate. Frederick J. Stimson, of Boston, also is retained by some of the heirs. The executors and trustees are Mrs. Ogden, the widow; Andrew H. Green, William O. Wheeler, General William E. Strong and Edwin H, Shelden.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN THIBET.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GRAND LAMA'S MONAS-TERY-OVER TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST. Victoria, B. C., Jan. 18.-Advices from China by the steamer Empress of Japan, say:

"According to recent communications which reached Hong Kong from Liu Ping Chang, Viceroy of Szechuin, an earthquake of great magnitude, devastating an area of 2,000 square miles, occurred in the Thibetan district of Kada and a bordering province on August 29. The Dalai Lama's grand nonastery of Hueiyuan and seven small lamaseries were laid in ruins. Eight hundred and four houses belonging to native and Thibetan soldiers and their families, met the same fate. Seventy-four lamas (priests) and 137 Chinese and Thibetans were killed

and many were wounded. "The large Lama monastery of Hueiyuan was built by the command of the Emperor Yung Ching, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and was made the seat of the Dalai Lama, or Buddhist Pope, for twelve years, when he moved back to Lhassa, with the Imperial consent. There were dug out of the ruins of the monastery eventually nine pure gold images of Buddha, presented by the Emperor Yung Ching, and 190 brazen ones heavily gilded, as well as a yellow sedan chair, also the gift of the Emperor." The large Lama monastery of Hueiyuan was built

A BATTLE WITH WINCHESTER RIFLES

FATAL CONFLICT BETWEEN TWO WEST VIRGINIA OFFICERS AND TWO OUTLAWS.

effeld, W. Va., Jan. 18,-"Tom" and Frank Mullins, who were implicated in the murder for which "Doc" Taylor was hanged in Virginia six months ago, have been hiding in this county several months ago, have been hiding in this county several weeks. A regard of \$2.000 was offered for their capture. Sheriff Johnson and Deputy Hall went yesterday to capture them. Both sides opened fire with Winchesters. Sheriff Johnson was shot through the head at the first volley, and Hall was knocked senseless. Neither of the brothers was hurt. They left Hall for dead, and sat down in front of their cabin. Hall regained consciousness, and, without moving, put a builet through Frank Mullins's heart. The same instant "Tom" Mullins shot away nearly all of Hall's lower jaw, but not before Hall's second aim had been taken which sent a ball through "Tom's" head. Hall cannot recover, and was barely able to relate the story of the fight.

MOURNING A MISSING "BANKER."

THOMAS C. BREWER STARTED HIS INSTITUTION | ages, when WITH A GREAT PLOURISH-THEN HE WENT

inshment of "The Pontine Bank" in a stately brownstone building at Amsterdam-ave, and Ninety-anth-st. De Austin-Brewer employed artisans to fit up his "bank" in a luxurious style that would have made the inquisitive eyes of Tigg Montague, equ., fairly bulne with astonishment and turn green with envy. Johnson & Cadian, carpenters, built imposing and confidence inspiring partitions, forming rooms for "president," "cashier" and laughter and appliance). itions, forming rooms for "president," "directors," and apertures for a "receiving teller," "juy-ing teller," etc. Charles H. Peppard, of No. 1.319 Broad-way, furnished linoleum worth \$137.50, of the heaviest grade and handsomest design and coloring to cover the floor. The Empire Furniture Company, of No. 466 Broadway, supplied massive roll-top desks, comfortable easy chairs and a tempting lounge. William Bailey, of Con-vent-ave. and One-hundred-and-forty-third-st., put in anitary plumbing worth \$50. Charles L. Kennedy, of No partitions with significant legends, using time, gold-leaf and pigments to the value of \$62.25. De Costa Brothers, of Columbus-ave., near Eighty-fifth-st., supplied toothsome vinnds worth \$24, and other merchants and rtisans contributed liberally toward furnishing the

Everything was obtained on credit, but when the bills were presented for payment De Costa-Brewer practically said that while "money was close, it was not close nough to reach," and the bills remain unpaid, while the pseudo banker has disappeared. Bank Superintenden Preston says that there has been no application for charter for the "Pontiae Bank," and the creditors are unable to find any substantial backing for it. De Austin-lirewer is said to be an ex-baseball player. It is also aid that he was formerly of a religious turn of mind, and was an usher of Trinity Church. It is alleged that he undertook a similar scheme in Vermont and also in this city some time ago, and that, on that account, his wife abandoned him. A "contractors" and builders"." office was started at the same time at No. 525 Amster-dam-ave, in the name of "Thomas J. Brewer," but the real proprietor is believed to have been De Austin-Brewer, who intended it as a "branch" of the "Pontiac Bank" which, in time, if not blighted by frost or destroyed by nch-worms, might have had as many branches as a ull-grown family tree. Whatever the result of De Austin-Brewer's financial aspirations may be, it is certain that he gave no misnomer to the vampire-like "Pontiac Bank" when he named it after the bloodthirsty old Ottawa chief who planned and executed so many massa-

St. Louis, Jan. 18.-The United States Government will pay \$500 reward for the capture of Prentice | were Tiller, who escaped from the Michigan Penitentiary last May, where he was serving a sentence for robbing letter-boxes and forgery. During the last few

HAPPY PRINCETON MEN. FI THAM SCANLAN'S BAD MISTAKE.

MORE LITIGATION OVER THE WILLIAM ANNUAL DINNER OF NEW-YORK ALUMNI,

JOLLY SPEECHES AND GOOD FELLOWSHIP ABOUNDED-JOY OVER THE FOOT-

EALL VICTORY.

It has been a long time since the New-York-Princeton College Alumni have celebrated as they did last night. The annual dinner of the New-York club was on, and the big ballroom of the Hotel Brunswick was the place selected for the festival. It was an old-time gathering, and everybody was filled with fby-and other things when he went to the booth for his overcoat, hat and umbrella to depart for his home. The tears of other years had given place to the smiles of '92, and it was "bip, hip, hurrah for Princeton," whenever a fresh course was laid. The hilarity began with the soup. The fish had hardly disappeared when throats were cleared for song, and then poured forth melody after melody, Tears dropped into the wine, and the voices of men grew as husky as the sounds of the winds sweeping through Jersey fences; but the updrits of all were aglow with good fellowship, and the banner of

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

The dining-room was beautifully decorated with Princeton and National colors, and 200 jolly men who had previously sat quiet, rose meekly to ex-were packed together in most delightful social intercourse. Adrian H. Joline, president of the club, occupied the chair. On his right and left were J. W. Alexander and W. B. Hornblower, the forbia; Austen G. Fox, of Harvard, and Professor Woodrow Wilson, who represented Princeton University in the absence of President Patton, and

THE INVASION OF THANKSGIVING DAY. Perhaps the objection which has taken the strong est hold of the majority of good people is th Invasion of Thanksgiving Day. will be patient this may settle itself. After all ays of giving thanks. It used eaten at midday, and it is moral distinction between that (Laughter). Any man who to church on Thanksgiving Rev. Will ward the adversary topped beating we to bitterest enemy of ause.) It was an a daughter) how we "heelers" did let out our pentinp loyalty. (Apolause, I wish that Jonathan Edwards could have been there to see it. (Loughter).
He would not have kicked against the game. Some
people want to revive all the acidity, billiousness
and mediacyalism of the Puritans, and discard all
that bravery and pluck and resolution and independence which made them models of strong charseter. (Applicates)

acter. (Applause.) PRESERVE THE GOOD AND THROW AWAY THE I wish that Dr. Witherspoon could have been there, for he would have seen in those young

athletes the same devotion to cause, the same "do-or-die" principle, the same indomitable control-ling purpose, ruled by mind and body in full training, that made him in Revolutionary days say, when told that the Colonies were not ripe for inde-pendence. "We are not only ripe, but rotting." Shall we Princeton men, then, go back to the dark ages, when the animal spirits of the students over-flowed into games of poker and whiskey drinking Tigg Montague, esq., originally Montagne Tigg, the notorious projector of the Anglo-Bengalee Disinterested Life and Loan Assurance Company, perhaps, never had a more faithful posthumous disciple than John C. Le Austin, eng., originally Thomas C. Brewer, the unauthenticated son of a banker, Bkewise the reputed offspring of an impecuations ash-momeer, who recently ensayed the restablishment of "The Pontiac Bank" in a stately brownstone building at Amsterdam-ave, and Ninety-ninth-st. De Austin-Brewer employed artisans to fit up his "bank" in a stately brownstone building at Amsterdam-ave, and Ninety-ninth-st.

> When the "brutal ruffians" came forward, there was more applause, and in fact it was kept up f a considerable period.

> GOOD WILL FROM OTHER COLLEGES for "Harvard," His address was a good-will offer ing. He urged the cultivation of kindly feeling between all college graduates, and pointed with seriousness to the duty they had to perform in their seriousness to the duty they had to perform in their relations to their country—a duty which could best be discharged along harmonlous lines. Then expudies Howland spoke with some modesty on the merits of Yale, Mr. Howland always is a modest speaker, "Columbia" was responded to by George G. De Witt, Mr. Hornblower, the rejected but not dejected candidate for the United States Supreme Court bench, was compelled to speak. He did so briefly, but without reference to the circumstances of National interest which at present surround him. Altogether, the dinner of the Princeton Chub last evening was one of the most enjoyable and most inspiring of any that have been held in recent years.

STUDENTS OF DRAMATIC ART

ec and of the series of performances by the students o the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts was given at the Berkeley Lyceum last evening before a large audience Three one-act plays were given. The first adapted from the Italian of Enrico Montecorbol time, schapted from the Hallan of Eurica Schriecorbent by Alice Howard Cady. The actors in it were Harvey A. Dana, Woodley Musson, Edwin Meyer, Miss Louise Clos-ser, Miss clarolyn Kenyon and Percita West. This was followed by Maurice Macterilines's "The Sightless," a grewsome diegorical picture of a dozen bins men and women but in a wood, with a dead priest in the midst

r. Woodley Musson, Charles Flemming and ily I. Wakeman, Christine Paxton, Ina Ham-Brittain, Alma Kreuger and Eleanor Hunter. amme ended with "A Duel in Wall Street," amner s played by Charles A. Goettler, Harvey H. indon Tynan, Ira A. Hards, John C. Steppling, r and Miss Nora Mack.

E ANNUAL DINNER OF SOROSIS. enty-fifth annual reception and dinner of Sorosis

and guests were present and both affairs were demonths he has been seen in the vicinity of St.
Joseph, Mo., and police and express officials strongly suspect that Tiller is the leader of the desperate
gang of train robbers who have operated about St.
Joseph recently. Tiller is the man who twelve
years ago, while money clerk for the United States
Express Company here, robbed his employers of
\$100,000, for which he served seven years in prison.

Dain, and flowers. Mrs. Lozier, president of the society,
presider. Others at the table were Mr. and Mrs. St.
Clair McKelway, Mr. and Mrs. Puller, Cheptain and Mrs.
Mrs. Lozier, president of the society,
presider. Others at the table were Mr. and Mrs. St.
Clair McKelway, Mr. and Mrs. Puller, Cheptain and Mrs.
Mrs. Lozier, president of the society,
presider. Others at the table were Mr. and Mrs. St.
Clair McKelway, Mr. and Mrs. Taintor, the Rev. Dr. and
Mrs. Mrs. Lozier, president of the society,
presider. Others at the table were Mr. and Mrs. St.
Clair McKelway, Mr. and Mrs. Taintor, the Rev. Dr. and
Mrs. MacArthur, Dr. and Mrs. Fuller, Cheptain and Mrs.
Mrs. Lozier, president of the society,
presider. Others at the table were Mr. and Mrs. St.
Clair McKelway, Mr. and Mrs. Taintor, the Rev. Dr. and
Mrs. Mrs. Lozier, Dr. and
Mrs. Puller, Cheptain and Mrs.
Mrs. Lozier, president of the society,
president of the society.
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Clair McKelway, Mr. and Mrs. Taintor, the Rev. Dr. and
Mrs. Mrs. Lozier, president of the society.
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Mrs. Taintor, the Mrs. Nature Mrs. Nature Mrs. Nature Mrs. Lozier, Arthur Mrs. Nature Mrs. Lozier, Others at the table were Mrs. Lozier, Others at the table were Mrs. Lozier, Others at the table were Mrs. And Mrs. St.

Mrs. Lozier, Dr. and Mrs. St.
Mrs. Lozier, Others at the table were Mrs. And Mrs. St.
Mrs. Lozier, Others at the table were Mrs. And Mrs. St.
Mrs. Lozier, Others at the table were Mrs. And Mrs. Taintor, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Taintor, the Mrs. Taintor, the Mrs. Taintor,

THE YOUNG PROSECUTOR OF COUGHLIN SCORED BY JUDGE TUTHILL-THE STATE RESTS ITS CASE.

Chiergo, Jan. 18.-R. M. Wing and Daniel Donohue winsel for Daniel Coughlin, created a scene in Junge Tuthill's courtroom at the close of the The flar proceedings this morning. Judge Wing, as mor lawyer, read, after a legal preamble, certain articles and letters recently published in two afterneon Chicago newspapers attacking the honesty of the jury and witnesses, the counsel on both soles, and even reflecting upon Judge Tuthill's of the trial. The last article read, which casses a sensation, was in the form of a letter wratte and signed by Kickham Scanlan, the young lawyer belonging to the Cronin faction who is asthe integrity of the jury, and intimated that if

Mr Bottum started to make a defence for his colle gue, but Judge Tuthill cut him off short, and the ase, and is absolutely indefensible." abruptly broke in the Judge, "unless you to say that you did not write the article. It outrage on the jury, who, for aught we know, conscientlously do their duty. Every man is our own selection."

ha an article in another newspaper brutally at-

of our own selection."

o you know that a lawyer for the defence by the control of the control o

PLANS-THE SITE IN FOURTEENTH-ST.

In spite of the fact that two regiments have been duced to battallons in the First Brigade, the Armory Board has decided to go ahead with the construction of a new armory for the 9th Regiment, and advertisements requesting architects to submit plans have been printed.

After the 8th and 68th Regiments had been reduced to After the sti and the Armory Board called a temporary halt and asked General Fitzgerald for instructions as to what organizations needed new armories. This action was organizations needed new armories. This action w brought about by the fact that the 8th Hattalion of upled one of the largest and finest armories in the city, which would easily accommodate a full regiment, and there seemed to be no indication that the battalion would be increased to a regiment again soon. Plans were under way for a new armory for the 60th and 5th Regiments, and the new home for the 71st Regiment was nearly com-

there might be some consolidation of the organizations, at least so far as their occupation of armories was concerned. The board asked General Fitzgerald for instruct The new armory is to be on the old site of the 22d Regi-

building will be considerably larger than the one occupied crabby with any in the city.

MAYOR SCHIEREN AND THE BREWERS.

MEMBER OF THE EXCISE BOARD OUTLINES HIS POLICY AS TO THE EXCISE QUESTION.

Mayor Schleren's new Excise Board, consisting of Comference with representatives of the brewing interestable control the majority of the 4,000 liquor licenses ewers were Joseph Liebmann, H. P. Scharmann, Prethe brewers' Board of Trade, which includes fifty five rewing companies with an output of 6,000,000 harrels of this State, and one-fifth of the entire product in th

was enforced. All disciputable drinking places would be closed. The law requiring liquor-shops to be closed from I to 5 a, in on weeklays and altogether on Sundays, would be enforced, as well as the law forbidding the sale of liquor is related.

DELIY ON THE SPEEDWAY.

COMMISSIONERS DANA AND STRAUS ABSENT FROM THE PARK BOARD MEETING.

There was a crowd of expectant builders and other p as interested in the Harlem River Speedway at the Park Department yesterday, drawn there by the announcement that the board would open hids for the first section of the proposed road. The box containing the bids, which were are not enough Commissioners present for business. The president announced the receipt of telegrams from both commissioner Straus and Commissioner Dana saying that they would not be at the meeting. Mr. Straus was that they would not be at the meeting are access as in Asfanta, Ga., and added to his message as to his inability to be on hand a declaration that his opinion about sidewalks remained unchanged. Mr. Dana simply said that he could not be present. An impression went out that he had availed himself of the circumstance of Mr. Strains's acceptance of the circumstance of the could not be present. allso believed that by the time the board reassembles the controversy which Mr. Dana has waged for a river front sidewalk will be settled in list favor, and that the result will be an amending of the plans in conformity with his

deasure. clear that there would be no difficulty in amending the onnecting subways, and that this could be done after the contract was awarded. The president, for the purpose of quicting the fears

contractors who had been led to believe that the the work was accepted, if a Tanmany man was not the successful bidder, said that the board would pass a special resolution providing for monthly payments as the work went on.

Smith, to affix additional reals to the bidbox, remarking that all who knew Mr. Smith had unlimited confidence in him, and that there was no danger that the blds would be tampered with. Mr. Smith locked the box in Mr. Tappen's private closet, and the board adjourned to Mon-

RUINS IN ABYSSINIA.

MR. BENT.

THE SACRED CITY OF THE ETHIOPIANS.

Being a Record of Travel and Research in
Abyselnia in 1833. By J. Theodore Bent, F. S.
A., F. R. G. S. With a chapter by Professor
H. D. Müller on the Inscriptions from Yeha
and Aksum, and an Appendix on the Morphological Character of the Abyssinians by J. G.
Garson, M. D., V. P. A. I. Pp. xv., 309. Longmans, Green & Co.
Those who was a local control of the Control of

Those who are interested in the gossip from the field in archaelogy will remember a paragraph that went the rounds early last year alluding to the narrow escape of Mr. Bent and his wife from capture and possible death in the State. The letter openly reflected on Abyssinia. This volume explains that incident. It shows that the archaeologist has to get much there was no conviction the jury must be corrupt. of his information around the sources of the Judge Wing concluded by moving the court to en- Blue Nile in the way proverbial of a thirsty dog ter a order on Scanlan to desist from contributing at Crocodilopolis, that is, while running. Nobody, perhaps, regrets more than Mr. Bent himself the fact that he could only stay four months totly exciaimed: "If Mr. Scanlan wrote that let- in the country, and that at last he had to make ter I s action was simply unprofessional and out- a hurried journey to the Italian boundary in rage as. It reflects upon almost everybody in order to evade a conflict of native chieftains. The The presence of the Italians has undoubtedly Judi was excited and indignant, Mr. Scanlan, made travel in Abyssinia an easier matter than It was in the past. The main difficulty now "I don't want to hear from you, Mr. Scan- found by the stranger is to maintain such relations with rival chieftains as not to incur th resentment of either. To accept the good offices of one is to brave the hatred of another. In the present case it happened that the very o you know that a lawyer for the defence district, that of Tigre, in which the antiquities of Abyssinia are largely to be found was the scene of desultory warfare between two princes, Ras Aluia and Ras Mangashah, each of whom wished to be viceroy. Alula enjoyed the power under the Emperor John, but was deposed by Menelek II, who assigned the province to Mangashah. Alulu retired to his mountain fortress and collected his adherents, but was strong enough only to keep the province in a turmoil For Mr. Bent and his wife the affair was complicated by the fact that the Italians favored the new viceroy, Alula having been the most bitter foe of the foreigners as long as he had control of an army. While the pages of Abyssinian history are full of struggles similar to that which has occurred between Alula and Mangashah, European interference has rarely, if ever, been know even in the days of Roman or Greek im perialism or of Portuguese explorations. The archaeologist came to the border of the country then as the presumed enemy of Ras Alula, and was forced to accept the protection of the Italians and of Mangashah. The consequence was that every rumored movement of Alula became of vital importance. It was possible to get a good look at all the relics of antiquity in sight, to take "squeezes" of all known inscriptions; but more detailed investigation was hopeless. the solourn at the ancient city of Aksum was cut short, and when the travellers began their

return they found that they must reckon not only with the fear of capture by Alula, but with the more immediate danger of detention by Mangashah. The latter evidently intended to make his European acquaintances useful. Fortunately for Mr. Bent and his wife the Italian resident at Adova was also in great danger be tween the two native factions, and for his own safety was energetic in securing protection from the colony. Ten Abyssinian soldiers were bribed to act as escort, and all the Europeans in Adova made a hasty departure. At a critical moment the native soldiers refused to continue the journey, but the Italian commander at Addi Quala, with a body of 400 troops, had crossed the border to the rescue of the foreigners. It was a march of a day and a half to the frontier, but fortunately no trouble occurred with the natives

This incident shows the difficulty that attends

a mere scientific reconnoissance in Abyssinia.

the history of Ethiopia be the true one. In working out the opinion which he has formed upon the matter, this volume is the proper sequel to the work on "The Ruined Cities of Mashonaland." The author takes the view that the ancient ruins in both Abyssinia and South Africa are reminders of the same race. The elaborate method used to show that the structures in Mashonaland were carefully planned with reference to the sun furnishes the key to his investigations in Abyssinia where, he is convinced, the traces are numerous of primeval sun-worship. In short, Abyssinia was united with Arabia Felix politically in early times. In days when Syria and Chaldaea and Egypt were not yet a mere memory, when Western Asia and Northeastern Africa comprised the civilized world, the southern part of Arabia and the land nearest to it in Africa must not be forgotten. The Sabaean Empire was as important as its contemporaries politically, and it was perhaps wealthier than any of them. The commerce of the Indian Ocean was in its hands. All the traffic of Egypt with the coast of Africa and Asia had to pay toll at the entrance to the Red Sea. The Sabaeans must, therefore, have been powerful at least as early as the seventh century before Christ, and probably far earlier, and their civilization must have lasted into far later times. Mr. Bent brings evidence to show that the ordinary notion of a Judatzing movement in Ethiopia which prepared the way for Christianity is untenable, and that the conversion of the people by the Coptic Church must be put much later than has been supposed. Neither the evolutionists in religion nor their opponents will get much comfort from Mr. Bent's nvestigations. Gruppe, who maintains in his "Cult and Mythen" that modern Abyssinian worship is the product of decay, will be met now by Bent's observation that it is the counterpart of the old sun-cult with names changed, but with hardly any change to speak of in the symbolism. The latter quotes from a catechism formerly used in the Abyssinian Church, a form of words by which the sun is made to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity, "being of one substance, but having in him three distinct things; rotundity, light and heat." The people hold night services which end at sunrise, and the Festival of the Cross in September is marked by bonfires lighted on high places. The ruins at Aksum, particularly the obelisks, in his opinion, point to sun worship. A peculiarity of Aksum is that its obelisks represent all stages in evolution' from the unhewn stone set up like the menhirs of Brittany to the carefully finished column. There is one class which has only square corners and a series of holes and notches by way of decoration. Others are marked by bands, and these show the progress of the idea that became fixed in the perfect obelisks in which the divisions represent the stories of a house. This symbolism is made almost certain by the fact that a door is imitated in the base of the column. "In the case of one standing monolith of this description, there are nine stories topped with a semicircular finish, on the front of which has been fastened a metal plaque, and behind there is still to be seen a representation of the solar disc. In fact, we have

side." Even more antiquated than the obelisks of Aksum is the ancient masonry at Yeha. The spot appears to have been sacred from the re-CLOSING PRICES OF SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

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in which the Sabaean sun-god is supposed to re-

the stones of which were as massive as those found in the early remains of Greeks or Etrus OBELISKS AND INSCRIPTIONS FOUND BY | cans. At first Mr. Bent was puzzled, because no mention was made by early geographers of Yeha, a piace which must have been conspicuous in its time. But he solved this problem upon finding a fragment of Nonnosus, which named Ave as a place between the ancient towns of Adulis and Aksum. He at once identified Ave with Yeha, and was supported in this by the purport of the inscriptions at Yeha, which he submitted to Professor Müller, of Vienna, to be deciphered. All these inscriptions are mere fragments. One of them contained words which Professor Müller translated, "He built his house A. W. M." With Bent's suggestion before him the professor at once saw that the letter "M" was the old Sabaean terminal, so that it was easy to read "Awam." He supposes the inscription to mean simply that the god raised his house-that is, his temple-at Ava. Thus Yeha is now looked upon by both Bent and Müller as the seat of the earliest Sabaean civilization, superseded in later centuries by Aksum, where the change from Sabaean to Ethiopic gradually took place. An approximate date for this change is furnished by the longest inscription found at Aksum. Mr. Bent conjectures that the Abyssinian King Aizan belonged to the fourth century of our era. It had been supposed from the narrative of another traveller, Mr. Salt, that this king left a sculptured history of his reign in a form of writing partly Sabaean and partly Ethiopic. But Professor Müller, upon the evidence of the "squeeze" taken by Mr. Bent, decides that the script is purely Sabaean, but late. It is accompanied by an inscription in Greek which is also extremely late. The date of the inscription is important, because the contents are now found to be entirely pagan. The King Aizan calls himself a son of the god of war, Ares. Other deities are named, and the traces of monotheism once supposed to exist in this monument are now effaced. In the fourth century after Christ, then, Abyssinia was still a heathen country. On the other hand, the earlier inscriptions at Yeha, read alternately from left to right and from right to left, may date from as remote a time as the eighth century before Christ. They have the literal forms and other characteristics of the earliest period of Sabaean history.

far away was another structure almost buried

The argument is completed as far as possible by Dr. Garson's discussion of the anthropometric data collected by Mr. Bent. The eminent anthropologist does not question the Semitic-that is Sabaean or Arabian-admixture in the Abyssinian tribes, but devotes himself to judging which of the tribes has the least of negro blood. His conclusion is that the people of the district in which the Sabaean rulns are found are still most like the Semitic stock. As to the exact relationship of the so-called Himyaritic tribes with the South Arabians, he expressed indecision, but he concludes: "I feel convinced that we are not likely to be able to unravel the anthropography of Northeastern Africa until such time as ample records have been obtained regarding that of Arabia and the countries north of the Persian Gulf."

The church art of Abyssinia, such as it is, Mr. Bent derives from Byzantine sources. His view is sustained by an elaborate painting of the Crucifixion, which he obtained almost surreptitiously and placed in the British Museum. A copy of that painting forms the frontispiece to this volume. The remaining illustrations are largely from photographs taken by Mrs. Bent. A large map indicates the route travelled by the explorers.

A WOMAN CHARGED WITH BOOKMAKING. Mrs. Jennie Perrine, of No. 37 Charles-st., was

charged in the Jefferson Market court yesterday with violating the pool laws. Mrs. Perrine is one of the Guttenburg "talent," and when the racing a mere scientific reconnoissance in Abyssinia. More thorough investigation is not to be thought of. The superstitious populace would probably be provoked to riot by the sight of an excavation. Mr. Bent tells how he found a stone with an inscription built into the wall of a house. After long entreaty he got permission to take a "squeeze" of it. But the woman of the house was frightened into hysterics by the thought that the copy thus made was to be used in a wicked magical incantation. Mr. Bent is convinced that digging at Aksum would reveal the buried riches of a high civilization. He must be right if his theory of the history of Ethiopia be the true one. Perrine. She was held for trial.

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